

whole. A preface of 152 pages contains a general discussion of the whole question, and concludes with a list of the many friends and correspondents who have favoured the author with advice and with the loan of specimens. An alphabetical index of memoirs and articles relating to hybridism in birds is given at the end of the work, and a large number of new additions to the knowledge of the subject which have occurred during the progress of the work are given in an Appendix. M. Suchetet's volume is indispensable to all interested in the question of hybridism in birds, and makes an excellent basis for future investigations.

115. *Winge on Birds of the Danish Lighthouses*, 1896.

[Fuglene ved de danske Fyr i 1896. 14de Aarsberetning om danske Fugle. Ved Herluf Winge. Vid. Meddel. fra d. naturh. i Kbh. 1897, p. 237.]

Mr. Winge's annual report on the birds met with at the Danish Lighthouses has appeared with its usual exactness and regularity*. In 1896 the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen received from 35 of the Lighthouses 1018 birds, which were referred on examination to 65 species. Of these, four (*Falco tinnunculus*, *Sturnia funerea*, *Phylloscopus superciliosus*, and *Daulias philomela*) were new to the Lighthouse list. We notice that the three species which occurred in the greatest numbers were *Erithacus rubecula* (212 specimens), *Alauda arvensis* (197), and *Turdus musicus* (185).

XLVII.—Obituary.

CHARLES BYGRAVE WHARTON, whose death we mentioned in our last number, was the second son of the late Rev. H. J. Wharton, Vicar of Mitcham, Surrey, and elder brother of the late H. T. Wharton (see 'Ibis,' 1896, p. 159). In early life he took an active interest in bird-life, and during a residence in New Zealand, where he took part in the campaign against the Maoris in 1868, he made, though he never published, many notes on ornithology. From September 1874 to May 1875 he lived in Corsica, and on his

* For last notice, see 'Ibis,' 1897, p. 137.—EDD.

return he contributed to this journal (*Ibis*, 1876, pp. 17-20) a paper containing remarks on 113 species of birds obtained or identified in that island. Thence he proceeded to Vannes, in Brittany, which he made his headquarters for exploring Belle Ile and the neighbouring islets in search of the Roseate Tern, and, though unsuccessful, he undoubtedly deserved success. Subsequently he made excursions—chiefly in spring, for he was a keen birds'-nester—to the valley of the Seine and some of the forests of Normandy, to Holland, and to the Hebrides &c. in Great Britain. At his home at Hounsdown, near Totton, Hants, on the borders of the New Forest, he continued to study birds up to the close of his life, and his garden was well stocked with nesting-boxes, at which he could observe at leisure the habits of his feathered favourites. He wrote little, but he was emphatically a field-naturalist.

XLVIII.—*Letters, Extracts, Notices, &c.*

WE have received the following letters, addressed “to the Editors of ‘The Ibis’”:

SIRS,—In your notice of Mrs. Blackburn’s ‘Birds from Moidart and elsewhere’ (*Ibis*, 1896, p. 263), you quote the following observations from that book:—“In the young Grey-backed Crow the eyes are blue. I do not know if it is so in the Black Carrion Crow”; and you add, “Nor do we at this moment, though we incline to think that the irides in the latter are dark.” Up to the present all the Crows I have examined have been too young at the time of their death to show the colour of the irides properly; but the other day my brother-in-law brought me the head of a well-fledged young Carrion Crow, and I can now state that the irides are bluish-grey.

Yours, &c.,

Bloxham, Oxon,
May, 1897.

O. V. APLIN.

SIRS,—An Albatross, which has since been identified as *Diomedea melanophrys*, was caught on the Streetley Hall farm, near Linton, in Cambridgeshire, on July 9th, by a labourer named Samuel Barker, who killed and took it to